

St. Clair Flats—Nesting (J. H. Langille, *For. & Str.*, 22, 1884:384).

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St. Clair Flats, 1886—Most common nesting duck (J. H. Langille, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci.*, 5, 1886:34-35).

Walpole Island, Lake St. Clair, Lambton County, Ontario, about 1900—Six downy young on back of female, seen by W. G. A. Lambe. One, collected, is in the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology. (Recorded as five young Lesser Scaups by James L. Baillie, Jr., *Trans. Royal Canad. Inst.*, 21, 1936:16; and *Wils. Bull.*, 51, 1939:184.)

Toronto Island, 1900—Brood of 12 seen, according to C. W. Nash's journals in the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology. The note, under date of August 7, states: "I have just heard of a brood of Redhead 12 in number that were hatched in Jim Crow pond Toronto Island this year; they were seen by Mr. George Warin, Hector McDonald & several others."

Dickinson Marshes, Lake St. Clair, Michigan, 1901—Pair reported nesting (Walter B. Barrows, "Michigan Bird Life," 1912:91).

Near Krauss's Hotel, Wayne County, Michigan, 1908—Four pairs nested (J. Claire Wood, *Auk*, 27, 1910:38).

The Redhead's status as a breeding bird of Michigan rested on the above records of its former nesting around Lake St. Clair until 1941, when a record of eggs from Saginaw Bay was received at the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology.—JAMES L. BAILLIE, JR., *Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto, Ontario, Canada*.

Catbird "anting" with a leaf.—On August 20, 1945, at a few minutes after 6 a.m. (C.S.T.), I saw a male Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) "anting" with a small, narrow, silvery-green leaf, apparently from one of the many plants of the weed pussytoe (*Antennaria neodioica*) growing in the lawn a few yards away. The Catbird appeared to rub the leaf at the base of the tail; at the same time he turned the tail forward under the body, losing balance, and all but toppling over. He then hopped off a few inches, keeping the leaf in his beak, and repeated the rubbing. He had done this twice more when a Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*) flew down beside him; then, still holding the leaf, he flew into a hedge and out of sight. H. R. Ivor (1941. *Auk*, 58:416) reports a captive Catbird "anting" with ants. Of the 19 species that he observed "anting," all used ants except one, a Bronzed Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*), which "anted" with choke-cherries. W. L. McAtee (1938. *Auk*, 55:98-105), reviewing the literature of "anting," reports no case of the use of leaves. The pussytoe leaf is very woolly but not pungent or aromatic. Although the Catbird that I watched seemed to rub its tail, Ivor (1943. *Auk*, 60:53) found by close observation of his birds that in every instance they were trying to reach "the very tip of the primary which often was resting on the tail."—RUTH HARRIS THOMAS, *Route 3, North Little Rock, Arkansas*.

Bronzed Grackle "anting" with mothballs.—On the morning of April 5, 1946, five male Bronzed Grackles (*Quiscalus quiscula*) alighted in the back yard of my home in Cleveland, Ohio, and began scratching around in a flower bed that had been scattered with mothballs as a protection against dogs. Suddenly one Grackle was observed rubbing the underside of his spread wing and the part of the body under the wing with a mothball held in his bill. After several applications, he dropped the ball and preened his feathers. He then picked up the ball again and treated the other wing, as well as the belly, rubbing the mothball on the feathers as far back as he could reach with his head between his legs. He "anted" in this fashion approximately 20 times in about 15 minutes and then flew away. The Grackle followed no regular order in treating the various parts of his body but seemed to give them all about equal attention.—RAYMOND W. HILL, 3316 Kenmore Road, Shaker Heights, Cleveland, Ohio.